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Eriksen, Dan; Engelbrecht, Kurt; Haffenden Bahl, Christian Robert; Bjørk, Rasmus

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Exploring the efficiency potential for an active magnetic regenerator

A novel rotary state of the art active magnetic regenerator (AMR) refrigeration prototype was used in an experimental investigation with special focus on efficiency. Based on an applied cooling load, measured shaft power and pumping power applied to the AMR, a maximum second-law efficiency of 18% was obtained at a cooling load of 81.5 W, resulting in a temperature span of 15.5 K and a COP of 3.6. A loss analysis is given, based on measured pumping power and shaft power together with theoretically estimated regenerator pressure drop. It is shown that, especially for the pressure drop, significant improvements can be made to the machine. However, a large part of the losses may be attributed to regenerator irreversibilities. Considering these unchanged, an estimated upper limit to the 2nd-law efficiency of 30% is given by eliminating parasitic losses and replacing the packed spheres with a theoretical parallel plate regenerator. Furthermore, significant potential efficiency improvements through optimized regenerator geometries are estimated and discussed.

Introduction

Magnetic refrigeration is a promising emerging alternative to conventional vapor compression refrigeration. It is based on magnetization and subsequent demagnetization of a magnetocaloric material (MCM), which thereby heats up and cools down. By means of a heat transfer fluid, excess heat may be rejected to the surroundings and a cooling load accepted from a cold reservoir in what is known as the active magnetic regenerator (AMR) cycle (Kitanowski et al. 2015). As the refrigerant is a solid state material and the heat transfer fluid may be a water based liquid, hazardous and environmentally harmful gases are avoided. The absence of a compressor opens the possibility for a more silent operation. However, the main argument in favor of magnetic refrigeration is the potential for high efficiency. Already in 1998, COPs above 6 were demonstrated (Zimm et al. 1998). This was, however, obtained with a superconducting magnet producing a magnetic field of 5 T and the power consumption of this was not included in the COP, which was furthermore adjusted to ignore seal friction. Since then, an increasing number of AMR prototypes based on permanent magnets have been reported by various groups (Björk et al. 2010,

Kitanowski et al. 2015). Besides this, numerical AMR modelling has indicated the possibility of obtaining competitive *COPs* (Engelbrecht et al. 2006, Engelbrecht 2008). However, technological and scientific challenges, spanning from development and basic understanding of the MCMs themselves to actual machine design issues, have made the road towards the ultimate goal of a magnetic refrigerator with a competitive *COP* long and bumpy – and we are not quite there yet. This is reflected in the fact that only a few of the groups presenting prototypes have even reported *COPs* – the focus has in general been more on obtaining relevant temperature spans and cooling powers. A group at the Tokyo Institute of Technology and Chubu Electric Power Co. presented a rotary AMR device in 2005 (Okamura et al. 2005) and further development by this group has resulted in an prototype with a *COP* of 2.5 at a temperature span of 5 K (Okamura and Hirano 2013). Astronautics Corporation of America has recently presented results from a prototype operating at a *COP* above 2 at a temperature span of 10 K (Jacobs et al. 2014). Pushing the development towards more efficient devices makes it crucial to obtain knowledge about issues limiting the performance to reveal opportunities of improved future designs. At the Technical University of Denmark, a thorough loss analysis of a rotary prototype (Lozano et al. 2013) has revealed a number of significant design issues reducing *COP*, the most important being friction in the flow system and heat leaks. This knowledge has been used in the design of a recently published novel prototype (Eriksen et al. 2015a) in which the flow is controlled by poppet valves giving greatly reduced friction. Furthermore, special care has been taken to minimize heat leaks by keeping components compact and well insulated on the cold side and by including an insulating air gap between regenerator and magnet (Eriksen et al. 2015a). In the present paper, the most recent results obtained with this device are presented. Furthermore, the work input to the AMR is analyzed in order to map out the different losses, both relating to the pumping power and drive power. Based on this, possibilities for future improvements are discussed.

Experimental setup

The presented study was carried out on a recently constructed AMR prototype at the Technical University of Denmark (Eriksen et al. 2015a). The setup is illustrated in Figure 1. A cylindrical regenerator is divided into eleven beds filled with a total of 1.7 kg of closely packed spheres of Gd and $\text{Gd}_{(1-x)}\text{Y}_x$. The diameter of the spheres is between 500 μm and 600 μm for the Gd spheres while it is between 300 μm and 500 μm for the alloys. The beds are subsequently magnetized and demagnetized by a rotating Halbach-like magnet arrangement which is supported on the outside by three HEPCO bearings. On top of the rotating magnet, two cam rings actuate poppet valves controlling the flow in each direction in the beds, timed with the varying magnetic field. The rotating part is driven by a motor with a gear box. The rotational speed of the shaft is measured by an optical encoder. On the drive shaft, between gear box and driving gear, a torque transducer is installed. On the cold side of the regenerator, a compact manifold comprising a system of check valves ensures a unidirectional flow through an insulated electrical heater, in which a controlled heat load can be applied. The temperature on the hot side is controlled by a temperature controlled bath (not shown) connected to the hot heat exchanger. The flow is driven by a gear pump. For further details regarding the machine design, see Eriksen et al. 2015a. Temperatures are measured on both the hot and cold side of the AMR by thermocouples, pressure is measured by pressure gauges, and the fluid flow rate is measured by an in-line flow meter as indicated in Figure 1.

Analysis

In the present investigation the AMR performance is characterized by considering the shaft work and pumping power as inputs to the system consisting of magnet, regenerator and flow control components, indicated as “AMR machine” in Figure 1. The pumping power, \dot{W}_{pump} , is evaluated as the total pressure drop over the AMR machine times the volumetric flow rate, whereas the shaft power, \dot{W}_{shaft} , is calculated as

$$\dot{W}_{\text{shaft}} = 2\pi \times \tau \times f_{\text{rot}} \quad (1)$$

where

τ = torque

f_{rot} = rotational frequency

When a certain cooling load, \dot{Q}_C , is applied via the electric heater during an AMR experiment, the COP at steady state may be evaluated as

$$COP = \dot{Q}_C / (\dot{W}_{\text{pump}} + \dot{W}_{\text{shaft}}) \quad (2)$$

In the present analysis we consider the temperature span, ΔT , to be the temperature difference between the time averaged temperatures exiting the regenerator at the hot end (T_C) and cold ends (T_H). However, to calculate a 2nd-law efficiency, we will use the temperatures entering the hot side ($T_{H,\text{in}}$) and cold side ($T_{C,\text{in}}$) of the AMR machine as this would resemble the reservoir temperatures of a corresponding Carnot machine:

$$\eta_{2\text{nd,AMR}} = COP / COP_{\text{Carnot}} = (T_{H,\text{in}} - T_{C,\text{in}}) / T_{C,\text{in}} \times COP \quad (3)$$

Experimental AMR Results

A series of AMR experiments were carried out with varying hot side temperatures, but with fixed AMR frequency, f_{AMR} , of 1 Hz, a fluid flow rate of $\dot{V} = 2.5$ L/min and an applied cooling load of $\dot{Q}_C = 81.5$ W. The ambient temperature was $293 \text{ K} \pm 1 \text{ K}$ during the tests. In each experiment, experimental values were recorded once steady state was reached. This was obtained once the average temperatures in and out of the AMR machine were unchanged for several minutes. The resulting temperature spans and COP s are shown in Figure 2 (a). A maximum temperature span of $\Delta T = 16.7 \text{ K}$ was achieved at a hot side temperature of 19.5°C . By keeping the hot side temperature fixed, a second series of experiments was conducted by varying the AMR frequency and keeping everything else unchanged. The results are shown in Figure 2 (b). For these experiments, a highest second law efficiency of $\eta_{2\text{nd,AMR}} = 18\%$ was achieved at $f_{\text{AMR}} = 0.61 \text{ Hz}$. In this case, the temperature span was 15.5 K and the COP was 3.6 . The total pumping power was $\dot{W}_{\text{pump}} = 8.9 \text{ W}$ and the shaft power was $\dot{W}_{\text{shaft}} = 14 \text{ W}$. An overview of the experimental uncertainties can be found in Table 1.

Loss analysis – what is limiting the efficiency?

The experiment with $\eta_{2nd,AMR} = 18\%$ at $f_{AMR} = 0.61$ Hz and $\dot{V} = 2.5$ L/min described above will in this section be used as a starting point for a loss analysis to identify the reasons why the actual work is more than five times that of a corresponding Carnot cooling machine, although the magnetocaloric effect is reversible in second order MCMs, like the ones used in the present regenerator.

Mechanical losses

In order to evaluate losses increasing the necessary mechanical work which is input as shaft power to the AMR machine, experiments were conducted in which the machine was operated without pumping (no AMR cycles) at different rotational speeds. For practical reasons, the regenerator was installed during all of these experiments, which were conducted at room temperature. Previous experiments have shown a very minor influence of the presence of the regenerator on the shaft power under such conditions, and this is neglected here. The resulting measured shaft powers are therefore considered equal to what is dissipated during AMR operation due to drive gear losses and friction in bearings and poppet valve system. These experiments were then repeated without the poppet valves installed. The resulting shaft powers with and without the valves installed are plotted as functions of corresponding AMR frequencies and fitted with power laws as phenomenological models, see Figure 3. The difference between the value of the two functions at a given frequency then corresponds to the power dissipation due to valve friction. In the case of $f_{AMR} = 0.61$, the dissipation due to bearings and gear corresponds to 1.6 W, while the valve friction accounts for 1.1 W.

Pumping losses

The total measured pressure drop over the AMR machine includes that of the regenerator itself as well as those caused by the flow system components. The flow system components include the poppet valves, needle valves used to normalize flow resistance, the cold manifold, check valves, fittings and connecting tubing. For the packed sphere bed, a theoretical estimate of the pressure drop can be given (Ergun and Orning 1949):

$$\Delta P = ((18 \times \pi^2 \times (1 - \epsilon) / d_{sp} + 1.8 \times v_s \times \rho_f / \mu_f) \times v_s^2 \times \rho_f / (\epsilon^3 \times Re_{sp})) \times L \quad (4)$$

where

ϵ = porosity

μ_f = fluid viscosity

v_s = superficial velocity

d_{sp} = sphere diameter

ρ_f = fluid density

L = length of bed

Here, the superficial velocity is defined as

$$v_s = \dot{m} / (\rho_f \times A_c) \quad (5)$$

where

\dot{m} = mass flow rate

A_c = cross sectional area of the bed

and the Reynolds number is defined as

$$Re_{sp} = d_{sp} \times v_s \times \rho_f / ((1 - \epsilon) \times \mu_f) \quad (6)$$

For the viscosity and density of the fluid, values corresponding to the average regenerator temperature are used. The porosity is set to $\epsilon = 0.36$, corresponding to closely packed spheres. For the sphere diameter, the mean value of $d_{sp} = 460 \mu\text{m}$ is used. Apart from minor spikes in the flow profiles (Eriksen et al. 2015b) which are neglected here, three beds are open to flow in both directions in the AMR machine at all times. For the considered AMR experiment, one bed carries one third of the $\dot{V} = 2.5 \text{ L/min}$ which corresponds to a superficial velocity of $3.87 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m/s}$. From Equation 4 this implies an estimated pressure drop of $\Delta P = 0.49 \text{ bar}$ through the beds in one direction, corresponding to $\Delta P_{AMR} = 0.98 \text{ bar}$ over the entire AMR machine (hot to cold and cold to hot). This estimated pressure drop caused by the packed sphere beds yields an estimated pumping power of $\dot{W}_{\text{pump,reg}} = 4.1 \text{ W}$. Hence, the pumping power due to external components accounts for an estimated $\dot{W}_{\text{pump,ext.}} = 4.8 \text{ W}$.

Distribution of input power to the AMR machine

The results and estimates given in the above section are summarized in Table 2 and the relative distribution is shown in Figure 4. The 7,2 W, corresponding to 31% of the input power, which are not accounted for above, are considered regenerator losses. These will inevitably arise from heat leaks, flow bypass or flow channeling, and entropy generation due to axial conduction, dispersion and heat transfer between fluid and solid in the regenerator.

Discussion

Mapping out the losses as in the case study presented above is crucial to get an insight into which improvements might be done in future designs to maximize efficiency. But furthermore, it may be used to estimate an upper limit for the efficiency that might be reached based on actual experiments rather than (just) modeling.

Machine design

In the present case, the external HEPCO bearings support the magnet via a steel ring. The dynamical contact between bearings and ring implies not only rolling but also sliding. The associated dissipation due to friction might be greatly reduced by choosing a different bearing design using low friction centralized roller bearings. Mechanical losses from the gear drive and poppet valve friction may also be reduced by design engineering efforts. As for the pumping power, a very significant part is consumed by external components. As can be seen from Figure 1, each bed is connected to different valves with systems of bent hoses. The cold manifold is very compact to minimize heat leaks as mentioned, but it also introduces a significant flow resistance. The fluid flows through two check valves, each with a crack pressure, and associated pressure loss, of 0.07 bar. Again, much of these losses may be avoided by relatively simple design improvements.

Regenerator design

When it comes to the work required to drive the fluid through the regenerator beds themselves, this might be greatly reduced by going from the packed spheres currently used to parallel plates (Nielsen et al. 2012). Detailed analysis comparing beds of different geometries, including spheres and parallel plates, can

be found in (Trevizoli 2015). To give an estimate of the potential reduction of the pressure drop in the present case, a parallel plate regenerator with the same heat transfer effectiveness and amount of magnetocaloric material as the current packed sphere regenerator could be considered. This is done in the Appendix. In the present case, this results in a regenerator with a plate thickness of 159 μm and a plate spacing of 89.5 μm . Realizing such a geometry with the relevant MCMs may pose a greater challenge, as even small variations in the plate spacing will greatly reduce the regenerator performance (Nielsen et al. 2012). However, such a regenerator would reduce the pumping power associated with the porous beds from 4.09 W to 2.24 W as estimated in the Appendix. To give an estimated upper limit for the achievable efficiency based on the present case, an imaginary corresponding AMR machine could be considered, in which the mechanical losses are eliminated as well as the pressure drop in the external components. Furthermore, the corresponding plate regenerator with perfect stacking and lower pressure drop is considered. For simplicity, the regenerator losses are considered unchanged. This situation would correspond to a second law efficiency of 30%. However, the assumption of unchanged regenerator losses can indeed be questioned. The regenerator losses are not straightforward to quantify and require evaluation through numerical AMR modeling. In literature, detailed treatments of the entropy generation in regenerators are presented along with suggested minimization methods (Trevizoli and Barbosa 2015, Li et al. 2008). In the real system with non-zero pressure drop in the external components, another complication arises from the fact that the regenerator losses are somewhat interlinked with the pumping losses, as heat dissipated in the fluid takes part in the regeneration process.

An ideal version of the current experiment where parasitic losses are disregarded (but regenerator pumping work and regenerator losses are not) would correspond to a second-law efficiency of 26%.

Recently, a study of regenerator geometries based on numerical AMR simulations has been carried out (Lei et al. 2015). The analysis was based on conditions quite similar to those of the experiment considered here and the results may be used to roughly estimate potential improvements of the current experimental efficiency, disregarding parasitic losses due to pressure drop over external components and mechanical losses.

Firstly, the current regenerator shape is a compromise between many design choices including availability of MCM and magnet geometry. Therefore, the combination of hydraulic diameter, $d_{h,sp} = 173$

μm (see Appendix), and aspect ratio, $R_a = L/\sqrt{A_c} = 4.7$, is not optimal. If the sphere diameter is fixed, reducing the aspect ratio to 3.4 and increasing the frequency to 1.9 Hz would increase the *COP* by approximately 27% according to the results of the numerical study, due to both reduced pumping power and regenerator losses.

Secondly, if smaller spheres could be used, corresponding to a sphere diameter of 200 μm , an increase in *COP* of approximately 69% could be achieved. This would require a rather “short and fat” regenerator with an aspect ratio of 0.95 operating at a frequency of 2.3 Hz.

Finally a regenerator geometry different from the packed sphere bed may be considered. If parallel plates are disregarded due to difficulties of manufacturing, a micro-channel matrix might be an option. Based on the results from the considered numerical study, this could increase the *COP* by approximately 120%.

Potential improvements – summary

The experimentally achieved second law efficiency of 18% may be improved in different ways as discussed above. The achievable second-law efficiencies based on the estimated improvements are given in Table 3. Here, the percentwise improvements of the second-law efficiency related to improved regenerator geometry (No. 4-6 in Table 3) that may be achieved according to the considered numerical study, are given with the experimental value, disregarding external pumping power and mechanical losses, as a basis. It should be noted that the values in Table 3 are idealized because they do not include the efficiency of the motor or pump.

Conclusion

A series of AMR experiments with a rotary AMR prototype with varying hot side temperature and frequency has resulted in temperature spans of more than 16 K with corresponding *COPs* above 3, based on shaft power and pumping power as work inputs. The cooling power applied in the experiments was 81.5 W. The experiment with the highest 2nd-law efficiency, which was 18%, was used as a basis for a loss analysis. From this it is concluded that significant losses due to pressure drop in external components and to a lesser extent dissipation of mechanical work exist and may be reduced in future designs. Further reduction of pressure drop by going from the packed sphere regenerator to a corresponding parallel plate regenerator is

discussed, but realizing this in practice would be a larger technological challenge. Finally, significant potential efficiency improvements due to alternative regenerator designs are estimated and discussed.

Appendix: Corresponding parallel plate regenerator

To give a theoretical estimate of the maximum potential reduction in pressure drop over the regenerator beds and hence pumping power, a parallel plate regenerator with the same size and amount of magnetocaloric material as the packed sphere regenerator is considered. To characterize the effectiveness in terms of heat transfer of a regenerator, the number of transfer units, NTU, is commonly used:

$$NTU = Nu \times k_f \times a_s \times A_c \times L / (\dot{m} \times c_f \times d_h) \quad (7)$$

where

Nu = Nusselt number

k_f = thermal conductivity of the fluid

a_s = volume specific surface area of solid regenerator matrix

A_c = cross sectional area of bed

L = length of beds

\dot{m} = mass flow rate

c_f = mass specific heat capacity

d_h = hydraulic diameter

To give a reasonable comparison, this number will be kept the same for the imaginary parallel plate regenerator beds (NTU_{pl}) as it is for the current packed sphere beds (NTU_{sp}). For both the sphere bed and plate bed, the volume specific surface area can be expressed as

$$a_s = 4\varepsilon/d_h \quad (8)$$

where

ε = porosity

For the sphere bed, the hydraulic diameter, $d_{h,sp}$, can be expressed in terms of the porosity and sphere diameter:

$$d_{h,sp} = 2\varepsilon_{sp}/(3 \times (1 - \varepsilon_{sp})) \times d_s \quad (9)$$

where

d_s = sphere diameter

ε_{sp} = sphere bed porosity

Combining Equations 6-8 yields, for the sphere beds,

$$NTU_{sp} = Nu_{sp} \times k_f \times A_c \times L \times 9 \times (1 - \varepsilon_{sp})^2 / (\dot{m} \times c_f \times \varepsilon_{sp} \times d_s^2) \quad (10)$$

Where

Nu_{sp} = Nusselt number for the sphere bed.

For the plate bed, combining Equations 6 and 7 yields

$$NTU_{pl} = Nu_{pl} \times k_f \times A_c \times L \times 4 \times \varepsilon_{pl} / (\dot{m} \times c_f \times d_{h,pl}^2) \quad (11)$$

where

Nu_{pl} = Nusselt number for the plate bed

ε_{pl} = porosity of the plate bed

$d_{h,pl}$ = hydraulic diameter for the plate bed

Besides requiring $NTU_{pl} = NTU_{sp}$, it is assumed that the amount of MCM is the same in the two cases, i.e. $\varepsilon_{pl} = \varepsilon_{sp} = \varepsilon$. By combining Equations 9 and 10 with these requirements, the hydraulic diameter of the plate bed becomes

$$d_{h,pl} = 2/3 \times \varepsilon / (1 - \varepsilon) \times \sqrt{(Nu_{pl} / Nu_{sp}) \times d_s} \quad (12)$$

An estimate of the Nusselt number for the sphere bed can be given (Wakao and Kaguei 1982) as

$$Nu_{sp} = 2 + 1.1 \times Pr^{(1/3)} \times Re^{0.6} \quad (13)$$

where

$Pr = c_f \times \mu_f / k_f$ = Prandtl number

$Re = \dot{m} \times d_{h,sp} / (A_c \times \mu_f)$ = Reynolds number

μ_f = fluid viscosity

For the case of the experiment considered in the loss analysis in the present paper, the Nusselt number from Equation 12 becomes $Nu_{sp} = 7.96$. For the plate bed, an estimated $Nu_{pl} = 7.541$ is used, ignoring entrance effects (Nikolay and Martin 2002). By using $\varepsilon = 0.36$ (packed spheres) and $d_s = 460 \mu m$ (average sphere diameter), the hydraulic diameter for the corresponding parallel plate bed, from Equation 11, becomes $d_{h,pl} = 179 \mu m$. This corresponds to a plate spacing of

$$s_{pl} = \frac{1}{2} \times d_{h,pl} = 89.5 \text{ } \mu\text{m},$$

and a plate thickness of

$$t_{pl} = s_{pl} \times (1/\varepsilon - 1) = 159 \text{ } \mu\text{m}.$$

For such a parallel plate regenerator, an estimate of the pressure drop may be given (Bejan 1995) as

$$\Delta P = 4f_F \times \rho_f \times (v_s/\varepsilon)^2 / (2d_{h,pl}) \times L \quad (14)$$

where

v_s = superficial velocity, see Equation 5

$f_F = 24/\text{Re}$ = friction factor

Here, the reynolds number is defined as

$$\text{Re} = \rho_f \times (v_s/\varepsilon) d_{h,pl} / \mu_f \quad (15)$$

Based on this, a total pressure drop over the AMR machine in the case of the parallel plate regenerator and the present experiment becomes $\Delta P_{\text{AMR}} = 0.538 \text{ bar}$, corresponding to a pumping power of $\dot{W}_{\text{pump}} = 2.24 \text{ W}$.

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Table 1. Measurement uncertainties

Temperature	Pumping power	Flow rate	AMR frequency	Cooling load	Shaft power
0.1 K	2 %	2 %	0.5 %	0.05 %	1 %

Table 2. Consumption of power input to the AMR machine, W

Carnot work	Bearings and gear	Poppet valve friction	Pumping, regenerator beds	Pumping, external components	Regenerator losses
4.0	1.6	1.1	4.1	4.8	7.2

Table 3. Second law efficiency with potential improvements

No.	Situation	$\eta_{2nd,AMR}$, %
1	Current experimental value	18
2	As No. 1 without mechanical losses and pumping power due to external components	26
3	As No.2 with reduced pumping power due to corresponding plate regenerator	30
4	As No. 1 without mechanical losses and pumping power due to external components, regenerator with optimized aspect ratio	33
5	As No. 4 with optimized sphere diameter	44
6	As No.4 with micro channels	57

Figure 1. Cut away view of AMR machine (left) and schematic flow circuit diagram (right). Sensors measuring temperature, pressure and flow rate are indicated with T, P and F respectively.

Figure 2. AMR results for varied hot side temperature (a) and frequency (b) at an applied cooling load of 81.5 W and a fluid flow rate of $\dot{V} = 2.5$ L/min.

Figure 3. Power dissipation based on measured torque at different frequencies, with and without the poppet valves installed.

Figure 4. Relative distribution of power input to the AMR machine corresponding to experiment with a second law efficiency of 18%.

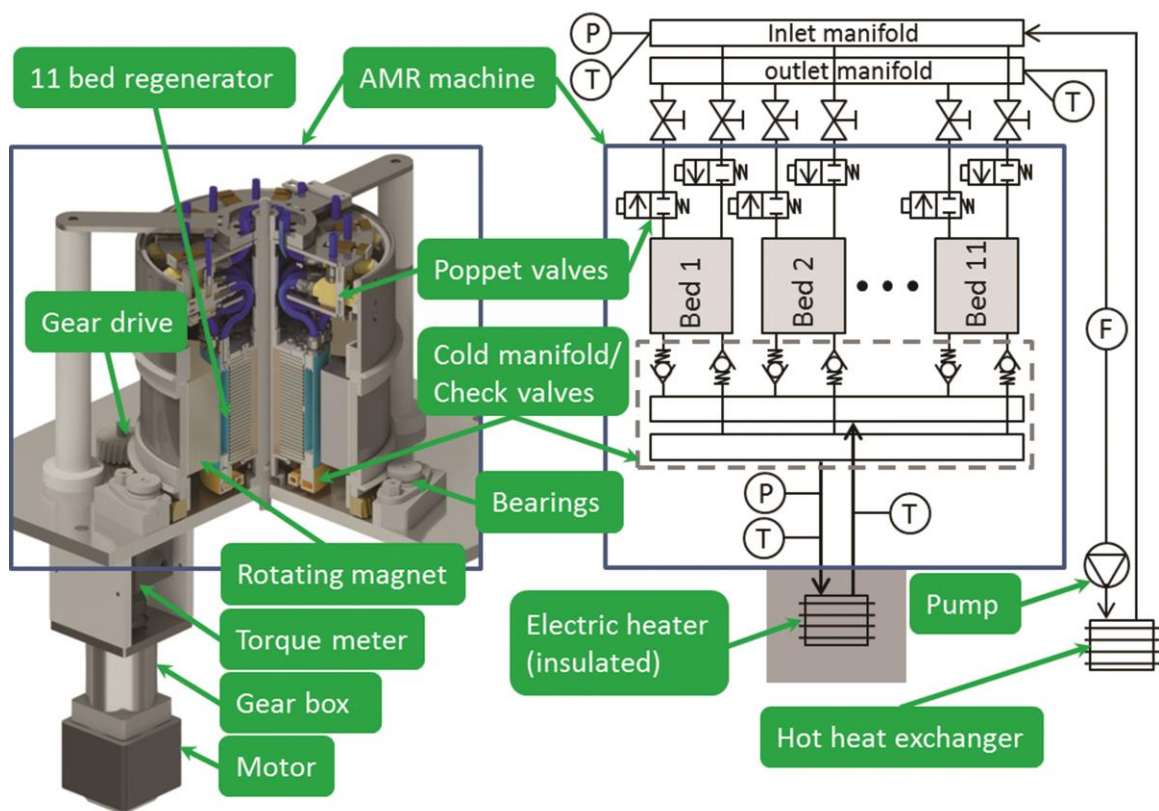


Figure 1

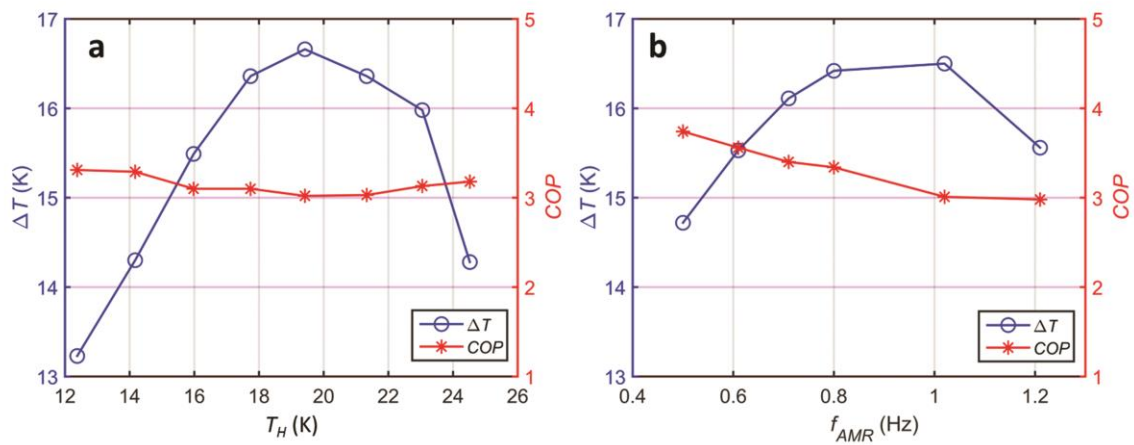


Figure 2

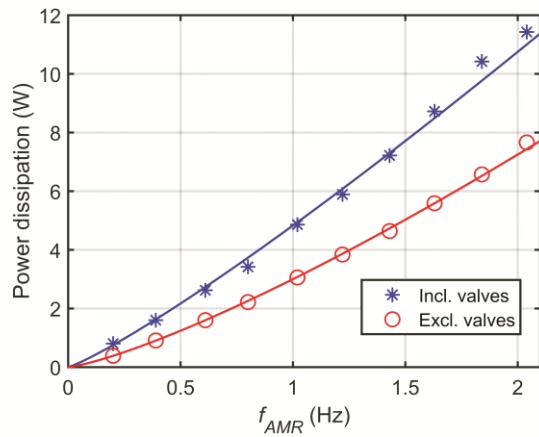


Figure 3

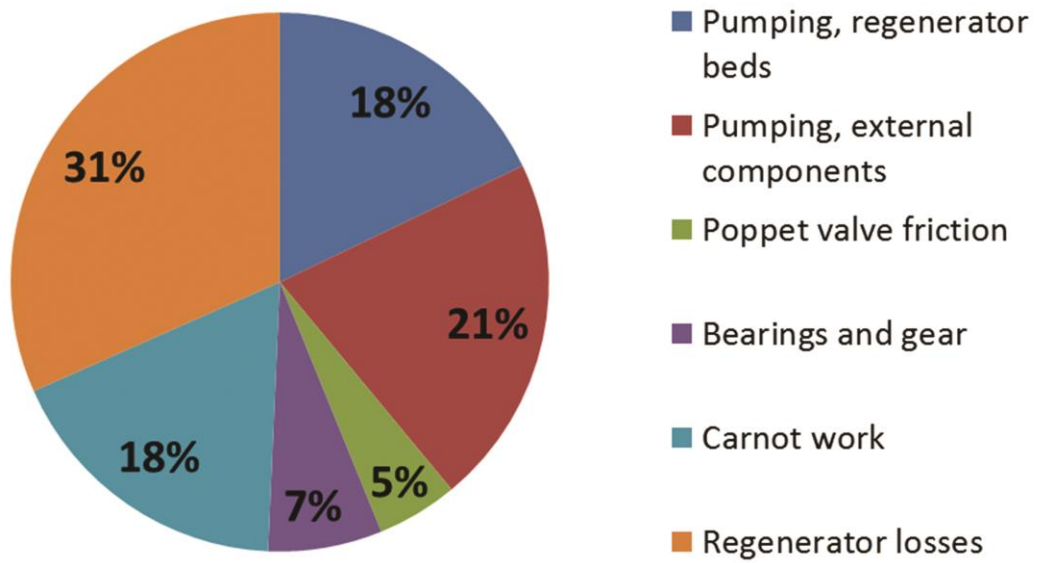


Figure 4